

INDUSTRY'S LEADERS TOAST E. P. RIPLEY

Santa Fe President Tells
Prominent Hosts There Is
No "Self-Made Man."

GIVES HIS WIFE CREDIT

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe railway, was guest of honor to-night at a banquet at the Blackstone Hotel which was attended by hundreds of railroad presidents, chairmen of boards of directors, bank presidents, express company heads and leaders in industrial life from all parts of the country. The occasion was Mr. Ripley's seventieth birthday.

In his speech Mr. Ripley enunciated the theory that a "self-made" man is not the work of one man.

"I desire," he said, "here to pay a tribute of praise to her who joined her life to mine forty-four years ago and has since provided the comfort and rest of a quiet home, who has twice accompanied me through the valley of the shadow of death, who has watched over me mentally, morally and physically and who is mainly responsible for such success as has been mine in conserving mind and body. I ask you, friends, to join me in drinking the health of my wife."

"And, secondly, such success as has been mine has been due to those who have worked with me and than whom no more able and efficient men are in existence. No one man can accomplish anything in a large way without loyal and enthusiastic support. This support I have had and I always had in unstinted measure."

Trumbull Makes an Address.

Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, spoke on "Is It a National Problem or a Local Issue?" saying in part:

"Mr. Ripley, whom we honor this evening, has won the confidence of all the communities and of all the investors he has served so well. He has done this in spite of the fact that no man can serve two masters. He has endeavored to adjust himself to the regulation, not of two masters, but of fourteen—that is, the Federal Government and thirteen States."

"How much better could he have done if this regulation had been unified and consistent? No man could have cut out for the benefit of everybody."

"I shall not undertake to describe the personal, patchwork, makeshift and conflicting state regulation of railroads. Every man here could testify about actual experiences, but considering the railroads of the United States as a whole they are regulated by forty-nine different directors—forty-eight States and the Federal Government. Freight cars go everywhere, and if the railroads of Texas, for example, were to be in impairment and waste not only in Texas but in every State."

"Omitting figures but stating facts, what is the cost of this patchwork of the country considered as a whole? Their net operating income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, was not as great as in 1910, 1911 or 1912, and the loss in comparison with 1912 was even greater. There are now abundant crops and various signs of returning prosperity, but it is not clear whether this is permanent or only a lull."

"What will be the manufacturing situation here when peace has been declared in 1916? Who is wise enough to say whether there will be a large immigration to the United States or practically none at all? What will be the effect of any or all of these features on the price of labor?"

"Can any railway executive assure his shareholders that they have heard the last of the wage question? Will taxes increase or will they remain stationary? Has the passion for State regulation spent its force or is it a continuing movement?"

"In the last four years probably not less than fifteen hundred million dollars have been dedicated by investors to the public service in the form of additional railroad property, but the net operating income of the railroads has been diminished. Is it any wonder that there is practically no appetite for fresh railroad development, particularly at a time when investors can get high rates of interest and high profits elsewhere? If fifteen hundred million dollars has been required during years of restricted business, why not that much or more in years that are immediately ahead of us—years of possibly greater increased traffic?"

"Where is the reserve preparation for it? If we have a big business, will the transportation machine break down, and if it does who will ally the friction? May not the shippers, who are saving in rates, have risked their profits? I do not argue the question of the ownership. The Government has owned the wagon roads of this country for three hundred years and they are sufficient answer. It would be interesting, would it not, to have a governmental valuation of the wagon roads showing, as in the case of the railroads, the original cost to date, the cost of reproduction, etc."

"Many sincere and honest citizens ask why should not the railroads accept the same vicissitudes as general business? Government puts limitations upon the prices which railroads may charge and requires them to remain in business every day in the year whether or no."

Wants Control Like Banks.

"More and more people are coming to believe that what the United States have done for their banking system they ought also to do for their railroads. Bankers are required to cooperate for the common welfare. If they do not they must get out of the system. The attitude of the Federal Reserve Board toward the banks is that they must be safe and make money and accumulate adequate reserves in order to be efficient."

"It is most desirable to keep the regulation as well as the administration of railroads in close contact with the people who use them. The banking law which the people have already enacted accomplishes this through regional cooperation. One of the members of the Federal Reserve Board said in a public statement not long ago:

"If the Federal Reserve Board does its full duty it shall have reached one ideal of scientific management—local self-government and centralized supervision."

"Have you observed the evolution which is going on in connection with the railroads? More and more questions are being considered regionally. For example, wages and rates. Would any one expect the employees of the railroads to consent to a different rate of pay in each State? In the rate hearing presentations to the Interstate Commerce Commission are made by the railroads in large regional groups and the States themselves are cooperating regionally in their opposition. The fascinating task of this generation, therefore, converges upon methods for promoting national unity."

MOTHERS AT MRS. FINLEY J. SHEPARD'S TARRYTOWN RECEPTION FAIL TO SEE SONNY, ADOPTED HEIR



Girls of the Lyndhurst Sewing School, in a Hansel and Gretel dance on the lawn of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard's estate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The mothers who attended the reception given by Mrs. Finley J. Shepard this afternoon did not get to see Sonny, otherwise Finley J. Shepard, Jr. Sonny

has never attended a party of grownups and his foster mother may have decided that a home rehearsal should take place before he is formally introduced. Anyway Mrs. Shepard went without him to the big tent where the reception was held.

The mothers of the children who attend her sewing school and the young students themselves were Mrs. Shepard's guests. The hostess gave diplomas to thirteen graduates and told the mothers that they had reason to be proud of the work the little folks had done with

their needles. The mothers agreed when they had inspected the handiwork on display. The diplomas had been distributed there were folk dances in which several of the girls participated. Later refreshments were served.

ASSASSIN TELLS OF MADERO'S MURDER

Major Cardenas's Confession
Implicates Huerta, Felix
Diaz and Others.

TOLD TO KILL PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The assassination of President Madero and Vice-President Suarez of Mexico is fully described in a confession alleged to have been made by Major Francisco Cardenas, which was received here today.

Cardenas was arrested on the Guatemalan border, near the Chiapas frontier, last June. The following statement purports to bear his signature and to be a full confession of the part he played in the assassination:

"On February 22, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, an aide-de-camp of the Military Commander of Mexico, called at my hotel and told me that Gen. Blanquet desired to see me at once. I went to Blanquet and he told me that the country demanded a great service of me—the killing of President Madero. The abrupt manner in which he said this disconcerted me. I was taken to the War Department, where Gen. Manuel Mondragon, Felix Diaz and Don Cellio were in conference.

"Major, these services can be entrusted only to a man in whom we have full confidence."

"I thought that this might place the responsibility for the killing solely upon me, and I asked where I was to take place. Ocon explained that the murder was not to be a formal affair. He told me how they had planned to have Madero and Suarez removed to the National Palace to the penitentiary at night. On the way the party was to be subjected to a fake attack. While the so-called attack was proceeding I was to shoot Madero."

"Gen. Felipe Angeles also was on the black list, but his name was removed because he was extremely popular and Huerta feared that it might have a bad effect."

"Don't be afraid. This is not the first time you have shot a man," Gen. Mondragon said to me.

"That is true, General, but I have never shot one of this importance," I replied.

"He is only a little fellow, Felix," Diaz replied.

"Ocon added that it had been the intention of the party to kill Madero early in the evening. Blanquet ordered Gen. Chicarro, who was in command of the prisoners at the National Palace, to turn Madero and Suarez over to me."

"They were placed in two automobiles. Madero sat in the first machine with me and Suarez followed in the second machine with Corporal Rafael Pimentel. We started for the penitentiary, but the detachment of rurales did not appear, so I stopped and got out to see what the trouble was."

"I found that Ocon was with his detachment on the south side of the penitentiary. I entered the machine and we started toward Ocon's party."

"At this juncture Madero appeared to realize that he was to be done away with and he asked me to allow him to enter the penitentiary by the closest entrance, which we were then approaching. A moment later the detachment of rurales appeared and began to fire into the cars."

"Madero attempted to jump from the machine, and as he did so I shot him through the head. Suarez was killed at the same time by Corporal Pimentel. Blanquet is supposed to be now in Spain. Felix Diaz and Ocon are in New York. It is expected that the Carranza Government will ask that they be extradited in order that they may be tried for murder."

BATTLE NOW ON LIKELY TO DECIDE VILLA'S FATE

Attack on Agua Prieta Expected to Be His Last One if
He Loses—United States Troops in
Trenches at Douglas.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 30.—With American troops digging trenches, Carranza soldiers with their artillery passing through to join Gen. Calles across the border, this usually quiet city has all the appearance to-night of a European war sector.

Villa's advance guard is only eighteen miles from Agua Prieta, encamped on the very border. The two forces have had several skirmishes today and tonight are exchanging shots now and then. Their camp fires can be seen plainly from Douglas.

The attack is expected to-morrow. The Carranza commander took down all red flags marking the location of mines around Agua Prieta. All defenses within the city and before it have been completed after modern plans.

The heaviest wire entanglements between the outer trenches and the mines have been connected with electric power. As this power is generated in Douglas, Ariz., this information has reached the Villista army and has caused further resentment against the Americans.

Carranza Troops Arrive.

A trainload of Carranza troops, with their machine guns and horses, arrived here late tonight, having come through the border east of Douglas. They were composed mostly of Yaqui Indians. They were marched to Agua Prieta at once.

American troops guarding the border east of Douglas, from which part of the Villista advance guard is expected to appear if they attack Agua Prieta. Some of the Villistas camped on the ranch of the Yaqui Indian company, close to the Arizona border in Sonora. The owners of this ranch are Americans.

A number of the ranch cattle were killed by the Villista troops. A number of the Villistas brought in a number of Villistas as prisoners to-day to Agua Prieta and from them learned that the Villista forces are in great straits. They would need a few more days to protect them from the mountain side and many of them are sick, the prisoners said. The prisoners were captured from a band of the Villista advance guard which the Carranza forces met last night and drove back to the main Villa army.

Expect 10,000 Fugitives.

Preparations to care for 10,000 fugitives from Agua Prieta in a concentration camp at Pinalville, three miles from this city, were made by United States officials this afternoon.

Gen. Davis gave permission for the fugitives to cross whenever the situation in Agua Prieta becomes dangerous. Most of them are old men, women and children.

Three Villa staff officers conferred with the United States officers near the international boundary at San Bernardino, eighteen miles east of here, to-night and asked the Americans to point out the border line so there would be no misunderstanding in the march on Agua Prieta Sunday.

These officers informed the Americans that they intended to camp at San Bernardino to-night and resume the march on Agua Prieta Sunday while the scouts will surround the city.

George C. Carothers, agent of the American State Department, is seeking permission of the Mexicans to cross into San Bernardino and interview Villa for the purpose of securing liberation of the American prisoners held at Agua Prieta. The Villista advance guard thirty miles south of the border.

It is agreed by United States army officials that the fighting here will probably mark the end of the Villa insurrection, as the Carranzistas are confident of victory and are well supplied with munitions.

TRIED TO ATTACK TRAIN.

Villista Soldiers Driven Off by U. S. Troops Guarding Yaquis.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 30.—Fears of a Carranza attack on the Yaqui Indian reservation here to-night were dispelled after a train bearing Carranza soldiers from Piedras Negras to Agua Prieta, Sonora, pulled out of the depot at 12 P. M.

HILSTROM'S FRIENDS WOULD EXECUTE HIM

Five Toledo I. W. W. Men Will
Ask Privilege of Shooting
Comrade.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—If Joseph Hilstrom must die, his death, even as his life, should contribute to the propaganda of industrial unionism. If he must be shot, he should die at the hands of his friends.

This is the statement of five Toledo members of the I. W. W. who are to meet next week for Salt Lake City, where they will ask Gov. Spry to appoint them as official executioners of Hilstrom. The I. W. W. men, who are now in the city, are waiting for Hilstrom to be brought to the city to be executed.

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HILLIS'S FEUD WITH FERGUSON IS ENDED

Ministerial Friends Arrange
Truce Between Plymouth
Pastor and Lawyer.

ARBITRATORS WILL ACT

A truce that will probably be lasting has been declared by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, and Frank L. Ferguson, formerly chairman of the church board, and for five years manager of Dr. Hillis's business affairs.

Both have entered into a written agreement to submit to a board of arbitration to be composed of three members all the differences between them which for the last six weeks have been aired in and out of court. The recent bitter exchange of charges and insinuations which at one time threatened to disrupt the congregation ended yesterday in a dramatic handshake.

The sudden reconciliation is the work of Dr. Hillis's ministerial friends, especially the Rev. Dr. S. Parker Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, and the Rev. Dr. Nancy Motie Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. The agreement between the two principals in the sensational church warfare forestalls any legal action that might be contemplated and halts whatever legal disputes are pending between them. Also there will be no further public discussion of their differences until peacemakers have finished their endeavors.

Midnight Conference Held.

It is understood that Dr. Hillis's friends realized the injury that would be done by the church in general if the legal proceedings pending and threatened by himself and his congregation were allowed to take their course. Dr. Cadman and Dr. Waters talked over a settlement with Dr. Hillis and won his consent in spite of the bitterness of his relations with Mr. Ferguson. Then they called up Mr. Ferguson. That was Friday night about 9 o'clock. Mr. Ferguson received them at his home, 66 Orange street, and their conference with him lasted until after midnight.

Mr. Ferguson has always favored arbitration of his disputes with Dr. Hillis and Mr. Waters. He was formerly pastor and therefore welcomed the overtures of Dr. Hillis's friends. The proposal of Friday night, however, was entirely unexpected.

Mr. Ferguson at the time was conferring with his own attorney, Martin W. Kellogg, about the Hillis case. What terms were discussed between Mr. Ferguson and Dr. Cadman and Dr. Waters were not divulged, but the conference resulted in a settlement.

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Friends of Mr. Ferguson consider that as the case stands now victory is his. Dr. Hillis has lost several points in the legal fight thus far, and although Mr. Ferguson in the last letter he wrote to Dr. Hillis on May 25 said, "I am still ready to submit all issues under discussion to three good, experienced business men," he was ready to disclose in court all the details of Dr. Hillis's business ventures in timber lands in the Northwest. Automatically the legal fight to get an accounting from Mr. Ferguson will cease. It is also believed that the Percy Hillis libel suit against Dr. Hillis will be dropped.

The controversy began about six weeks ago when certain creditors of a timber company in which Dr. Hillis was interested held a meeting. The next day Percy Hillis filed a suit against Dr. Hillis against his uncle, Dr. Hillis, for an alleged libelous interview given by Dr. Hillis to an Oregon newspaper. The third day was Sunday, the day Dr. Hillis made his frank public statement, and the warfare has continued almost unabated until yesterday's announcement of a truce.

RIPLEY FOR TARIFF BOARD.

Head of Santa Fe Urges Scientific Study of Problem.

E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe line, has issued a statement in which he comes out strongly for the creation of a permanent tariff commission, urging that scientific investigation is necessary to put the American tariff system on the proper basis. He holds that one of the first duties of Congress should be to create a non-partisan body, as adjustments of the tariff must be made when the war is over to prevent a great importing of cheaply made goods into this country. Mr. Ripley says: "Every well informed and thoughtful man must realize that the country is facing a very critical situation, and that there are a number of exceedingly important questions that should be disposed of, and these should be given consideration in the preparation to meet the great industrial changes that will follow the great war in Europe. As long as the war on our borders is not over, we must pay the bills we will get along without much trouble, but when the millions of men now under arms cease to be consumers and become producers and the waste of the war must be made good the world will be called upon to readjust itself to an entirely new condition of the elements of which we cannot clearly foresee."

"Notwithstanding this conflict rages beyond the sea we will have to readjust ourselves to the new conditions, and in the international adjustment the principal factor is the tariff. The method or lack of method in dealing with this exceedingly important question has been absolutely unworthy of American citizenship. No tariff has been satisfactory on any basis, nor will one ever prove satisfactory until the enactment rests upon a full disclosure and proper consideration of all the factors that should be considered. Tariff making has gone by favor of the schedules have been made on little or no reliable information, much misinformation and juggling. The tariff is saturated with politics. The question of the hour is, shall we take the scientific method and put it upon a scientific economic basis, where it properly belongs?"

Wants to Repave Queensboro Bridge.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke has asked the Board of Estimate for \$144,000 for repaving the Queensboro Bridge of two blocks. He also suggests that more roadway space be obtained by moving all trolley tracks to outside tracks.

Three on the Board.

The arbitration board will consist of three members. Dr. Hillis and Mr. Ferguson each will appoint one mediator and the two thus selected will choose a third.

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